بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

APPENDIX B: A BRIEF JOURNEY THROUGH ARABIC GRAMMAR

You will cover the basics of the following topics in this Part.

1. Subject and Predicate مُبْتَدَا و خَبَرْ

Allah is creator.
Muhammad (peace be upon him, pbuh) is prophet.
Tariq is *Mujahid* (one who struggles)

The sentences like these are composed of a subject and a predicate which are called مُبْتَدَا and خَبَر in Arabic. To translate such sentences into Arabic, just put Tanveen (ـٌ) on each of these words (in case they are singular masculine). Tanveen (ـٌ) is also known as double *pesh* or double dhammah.

Allah is creator.	اَللّٰهُ خَالِقٌ
Muhammad (pbuh) is Prophet.	مُحَمَّدٌ نَبِيٌّ .
Tariq is a *Mujahid*.	طَارِقٌ مُجاهِدٌ .

************************** Vocabulary for Lesson No. 1 **************************

creator	خَالِقٌ	big	كَبِيرٌ	religion	دِينٌ
prophet	نَبِيٌّ	*mg.* slave	عَبْدٌ	one	وَاحِدٌ
one who struggles	مُجَاهِد	pious	صَالِحٌ	scholar	عَالِمٌ
house	بَيْتٌ	truthful	صَادِقٌ		

====================== Exercises for Lesson No. 1 ======================

Using the words and their meanings given above, translate the following sentences into English. The translation is also provided to help you check your answers.

The house is big.	اَلْبَيْتُ كَبِيرٌ	Islam is a religion.	اَلْاِسْلَامُ دِينٌ
The slave is pious.	اَلْعَبْدُ صَالِحٌ	Allah is one.	اَللّٰهُ وَاحِدٌ
The Muslim is truthful.	اَلْمُسْلِمُ صَادِقٌ	Javeed is a scholar	جَاوِيدٌ عَالِمٌ

2. Masculine and Feminine Genders مُذَكَّر وَ مُؤَنَّث

You must have heard the Arabic names, for e.g., جَمِيلٌ for a boy and جَمِيلَةٌ for a girl. There lies the rule. Just put ة at the end of a masculine (singular) word to make it feminine (singular). For example,

رَاشِدٌ رَاشِدَةٌ صَالِحٌ صَالِحَةٌ ذَكِيٌّ ذَكِيَّةٌ

خَالِدٌ خَالِدَة عَابِدٌ عَابِدَةٌ مُؤْمِنٌ مُؤْمِنَةٌ

Notes:

1. Arabic has two genders, i.e., masculine gender and feminine gender. There is no common gender in Arabic.
2. A common sign of a feminine word is ة (in general) as the last letter of the word.
3. To make a specific reference, we put اَلْ in front of a common noun in Arabic just as we put "the" in front of a common noun in English. When اَلْ is attached to an Arabic word, we remove one of ُ (dhamma or pesh) from the two ٌ (Tanveen or double pesh). For example,

   حَمْدٌ اَلْحَمْدُ ، اِنْسَانٌ اَلْاِنْسَانُ ، رَسُوْلٌ اَلرَّسُوْلُ

4. Occasionally, the prefix اَلْ is used to imply generality also. For e.g., اَلْاِنْسَان (the human being).
5. If the مُبْتَـــدَا (subject) is feminine, then its خَـــبَرْ (predicate) will also be feminine. For example, اَلْاَبُ صَالِحٌ . اَلْاُمُّ صَالِحَةٌ.

Additional rules for making feminine gender of dual and plural nouns are given in the following lesson.

************************* Vocabulary for Lesson No. 2 *************************

mg. small	صَغِيرٌ	uncle (mother's brother)	خَالٌ	*mg.* beautiful	جَمِيلٌ
fg. small	صَغِيرَةٌ	aunt (mother's sister)	خَالَةٌ	*fg.* beautiful	جَمِيلَةٌ
mg. big	كَبِيرٌ	*mg.* truthful	صَادِقٌ	son	اِبْنٌ
fg. big	كَبِيرَةٌ	brother	اَخٌ	daughter	بِنْتٌ
mg. intelligent	ذَكِيٌّ	*mg.* worshipper	عَابِدٌ	father	اَبٌ
uncle (father's brother)	عَمٌّ	*fg.* worshipper	عَابِدَةٌ	mother	اُمٌّ
aunt (father's sister)	عَمَّةٌ			sister	اُخْتٌ

====================== Exercises for Lesson No. 2 ======================

Find out the masculine and feminine words in the following sentences and translate them into English. The translation is also provided to help you check your answers.

The son is beautiful.	اَلْاِبْنُ جَمِيلٌ	The brother is intelligent.	اَلْاَخُ ذَكِيٌّ
The daughter is beautiful.	اَلْبِنْتُ جَمِيلَةٌ	The sister is intelligent.	اَلْاُخْتُ ذَكِيَّةٌ
The father is pious.	اَلْاَبُ صَالِحٌ	The uncle is truthful.	اَلْخَالُ صَادِقٌ
The mother is pious.	اَلْاُمُّ صَالِحَةٌ	The aunt is truthful.	اَلْخَالَةُ صَادِقَةٌ
The uncle is big.	اَلْعَمُّ كَبِيرٌ	The son is small.	اَلْاِبْنُ صَغِيرٌ
The aunt is big.	اَلْعَمَّةُ كَبِيرَةٌ	The daughter is small.	اَلْبِنْتُ صَغِيرَةٌ

3. Numbers: Singular, Dual and Plural وَاحِد ، تَثْنِيَة ، جَمع

There are specific rules in Arabic for making singular, dual, and plural forms of a word. (Yes, dual is a separate and distinct Number in Arabic). There are two types of plurals in Arabic. Solid Plural (جمع سَـــالِم) and Broken Plural (جمع تَكْسِير). The plural form depends upon the context in which it is used, as shown below (for the Solid Plural case only):

'Aaraab forms ↓		Plural	Dual	Singular	Gender
مَرْفُوْع	with Dhamma (ُ); when used as subject	مُسْلِمُوْنَ	مُسْلِمَان	مُسْلِمٌ	*mg.*
		مُسْلِمَات	مُسْلِمَتَان	مُسْلِمَةٌ	*fg.*
مَنْصُوْب	with Fatha (َ); when used as object	مُسْلِمِين	مُسْلِمَيْن	مُسْلِمً	*mg.*
		مُسْلِمَات	مُسْلِمَتَيْن	مُسْلِمَةً	*fg.*
مَجْرُوْر	with Kasra (ِ); when the noun is used with preposition	مُسْلِمِين	مُسْلِمَيْن	مُسْلِمٍ	*mg.*
		مُسْلِمَات	مُسْلِمَتَيْن	مُسْلِمَةٍ	*fg.*

********************* Vocabulary & Exercises for Lesson No. 3 *********************

Try to practice the rules of making dual and plural by reproducing the above table for the following words (both for masculine and feminine case):

hypocrite	مُنَافِقٌ	believer	مُؤْمِنٌ	disbeliever	كَافِرٌ
patient	صَابِرٌ	helper	نَاصِرٌ	worshipper	عَابِدٌ
scholar	عَالِمٌ	one who struggles	مُجَاهِدٌ	one who remembers	ذَاكِرٌ
pious	صَالِحٌ	killer	قَاتِلٌ	truthful	صَادِقٌ
protector	حَافِظٌ	one who prostrates	سَاجِدٌ	prophet	نَبِيٌّ

4. Adjective and its Noun صِفَة و مَوْصُوْف

Look at the following phrases and their translations:

a true Muslim	مُسْلِمٌ صَادِقٌ	a pious person	رَجُلٌ صَالِحٌ
a small book	كِتَابٌ صَغِيرٌ	a trustworthy uncle	خَالٌ اَمِينٌ
a big mosque	مَسْجِدٌ كَبِيرٌ	a beautiful house	بَيْتٌ جَمِيلٌ

These phrases are said to be composed of صِفَـــة (adjective) and مَوْصُوْف (the noun of the adjective). To translate these into Arabic, just reverse the order of the words (Muslim مُسْلِم and then true صَـــادِق) and put tanveen (ٌ) on each of them. The tanveen could be ً or ٍ or ٌ depending upon the context in which this phrase is used.

The rules are similar to those of مُبْتَدَا – خَبَرْ (subject and predicate) except that in case of صِفَة و مَوصُوْف :

1: The order of the words is reversed; and

2: If the first word is attached with اَلْ, then the second will also have اَلْ attached to it.

For e.g., using the same phrases given above, we will have:

the true Muslim	اَلْمُسْلِمُ الْصَّادِقُ	the pious person	اَلْرَّجُلُ الْصَّالِحُ
the small book	اَلْكِتَابُ الْصَّغِيرُ	the trustworthy uncle	اَلْخَالُ الْاَمِينُ
the big mosque	اَلْمَسْجِدُ الْكَبِيرُ	the beautiful house	اَلْبَيْتُ الْجَمِيلُ

And remember, as in case of مُبْتَدَا – خَبَرْ (subject and predicate), if the first word is feminine, the second should also be feminine. Further, if the first word is dual or plural, the second should also be dual or plural in number, i.e, the two words should agree in ***gender and number*** with respect to each other. For example:

the true Muslim man	اَلْمُسْلِمُ الْصَّادِقُ	the true Muslim woman	اَلْمُسْلِمَةُ الْصَّادِقَةُ
the true Muslim men	اَلْمُسْلِمُوْنَ الْصَّادِقُوْنَ	the true Muslim women	اَلْمُسْلِمَاتُ الْصَّادِقَاتُ

=================== Exercises for Lesson No. 4 ===================

Try to translate the following sentences and phrases. Notice the difference in Arabic construction for a simple sentence (مُبْتَدَا وَ خَبَر) and for adjective and its noun (صِفَة وَ مَوْصُوْف).

The house is big.	اَلْبَيْتُ كَبِيرٌ	the big house	اَلْبَيْتُ الْكَبِيرُ
The slave is pious.	اَلْعَبْدُ صَالِحٌ	the pious slave	اَلْعَبْدُ الصَّالِحُ
The Muslim is truthful.	اَلْمُسْلِمُ صَادِقٌ	the truthful Muslim	اَلْمُسْلِمُ الصَّادِقُ
The path is straight.	اَلصِّرَاطُ مُسْتَقِيمٌ	the straight path	اَلصِّرَاطُ الْمُسْتَقِيمُ
The uncle is pious.	اَلْعَمُّ صَالِحٌ	the pious uncle	اَلعَمُّ الصَّالِحُ
The aunt is pious.	اَلْخَالَةُ صَالِحَةٌ	the pious aunt	اَلْخَالَةُ الصَّالِحَةُ

5. The Possessive Case or Genitive مُضَاف و مُضَاف إِلَيْه

Look at the following phrases and their translations:

the creation of Allah	خَلْقُ اللهِ	the house of Allah	بَيْتُ اللهِ
the nation of Hud	قَوْمُ هُودٍ	the call of the prophet	دَعْوَةُ الرَّسُوْلِ
the command of the Qur'an	حُكْمُ الْقُرآنِ	the creation of Allah	خَلْقُ اللهِ

Notes:

1. To convey the meanings of "of," we place Dhammah or pesh (ـُ) on the first word and double kasra (ـٍ) on the second word.
2. As usual, if the second word has أَل attached with it, then instead of double kasra (ـٍ), we will have single kasra (ـِ) on the second word.
3. The first noun خَلْـــقُ in the sentence خَلْقُ اللهِ is called مضاف. The second noun اللهِ is called مضاف إليه , which should always be a proper noun.

4. In Arabic the construction of مضاف and مضاف إليه automatically takes care of the " 's " or "of" (Allah's creation OR the creation of Allah) as shown in the above examples.
5. The construction of مضـــــاف and مضاف إليه automatically implies specific person or thing. Therefore, 'the' is always added in English translation of this phrase.

************************* Vocabulary for Lesson No. 5 *************************

grance	فَضْلٌ	day	يَومٌ	words	كَلَامٌ
rebellion	طُغْيَانٌ	judgement	دِينٌ	way, system	سُنَّةٌ
the people	اَلنَّاسُ	to establish	إِقَامَةٌ	messenger	رَسُوْلٌ
house	دَارٌ	the prayer	اَلصَّلَاةُ	doubt	رَيْبٌ
hereafter	آخِرَةٌ	to obey	إِطَاعَةٌ	human being	اِنْسَانٌ
food	طَعَامٌ	parents	وَالِدَيْنِ	remembrance	ذِكْرٌ
sinner	اَثِيمٌ	earth	اَرْضٌ	the most beneficent	رَحْمن

===================== Exercises for Lesson No. 5 =====================

Translate the following into English. The translation is also provided to help you check your answers.

the establishment of prayer	إِقَامَةُ الصَّلَاةِ	the words of Allah	كَلَامُ اللهِ
the obedience to parents	إِطَاعَةُ الْوَالِدَيْنِ	the book of Allah	كِتَابُ اللهِ
the earth of Allah	أَرْضُ اللهِ	the way of the messenger	سُنَّةُ الرَّسُوْلِ
the rebellion of the people	طُغْيَانُ النَّاسِ	the doubt of the human being	رَيْبُ الْإِنْسَانِ
the house of the hereafter	دَارُ الْآخِرَةِ	the remembrance of the most Beneficent.	ذِكْرُ الرَّحْمنِ
the food of the sinner	طَعَامُ الْأَثِيمِ	the grace of Allah	فَضْلُ اللهِ
the house of Hamid	بَيْتُ حَامِدٍ	the day of judgement	يَوْمُ الدِّينِ

6. Interrogatives أدوات الأستفهام

When	مَتىٰ	Who	مَنْ
Where	اَيْنَ	What	مَاذَا ، مَا
Why	لِمَاذَا	Which (masculine)	اَيٌّ
How much, How many	كَمْ	Which (feminine)	اَيَّةٌ
Is? Am? Are? Do? Have?	هَل ، أ	How	كَيْفَ

7. Pronouns ضَمَائِرْ

7a. Relative Pronouns

Relative Pronoun اِسْمُ الْمَوْصُول		Demonstrative Pronoun اِسْمُ الْإِشَارَة				Num-ber	Gen-der
(The one) who	اَلَّذِي	That	ذٰلِكَ	This	هذا	*sr.*	*mg.*
(The two) who	اَلَّذَانِ	Those (two)	ذٰنِكَ	These (two)	هذَانِ	*dl.*	
(Those) who	اَلَّذِينَ	Those (more than two)	اُولٰئِكَ	These (more than two)	هٰؤلآء	*pl.*	
(The one) who	اَلَّتِي	That	تِلْكَ	This	هذِه	*sr.*	*fg.*
(The two) who	اَلَّتَانِ	Those (two)	تَانِكَ	These (two)	هَاتَانِ	*dl.*	
(Those) who	اَلَّاتِي	Those (more than two)	اُولٰئِكَ	These (more than two)	هٰؤلآء	*pl.*	

7b. Personal and Possessive Pronouns

Examples on pronouns	Possessive Pronouns	Personal Pronouns	***No.***	***Gen-der***	***Per-son***
his book كِتَابُهُ	his هُ	he هُوَ	***sr.***	***mg.***	***3rd person***
their house بَيْتُهُمَا	their (of two) هُمَا	they two هُمَا	***dl.***		
their belief اِيمَانُهُمْ	their هُمْ	they هُمْ	***pl.***		
her mother اُمُّهَا	her هَا	she هِيَ	***sr.***	***fg.***	
their house بَيْتُهُمَا	their (of two) هُمَا	they two هُمَا	***dl.***		
their house بَيْتُهُنَّ	their هُنَّ	they هُنَّ	***pl.***		
your book كِتَابُكَ	your كَ	you اَنْتَ	*sr.*	*mg.*	***2nd person***
your house بَيْتُكُمَا	your (of two) كُمَا	you two اَنْتُمَا	*dl.*		
your me-ssenger رَسُوْلُكُمْ	you كُمْ	you all اَنْتُمْ	*pl.*		
your house بَيْتُكِ	your كِ	you اَنْتِ	*sr.*	*fg.*	
your book كِتَابُكُمَا	your (of two) كُمَا	you two اَنْتُمَا	*dl.*		
your house بَيْتُكُنَّ	your كُنَّ	you all اَنْتُنَّ	*pl.*		
my book كِتَابِي gave me *rizq* رَزَقَنِي	my ي me نِي	I اَنَا	***sr.***	***mg. fg.***	***1st person***
our book كِتَابُنَا	our نَا	we نَحْنُ	***dl., pl.***	***mg., fg.***	

NOTE: Memorize these pronouns thoroughly because they occur quite often in the Qur'an.

************************** Vocabulary for Lesson No. 7 **************************

Companions	اَصْحَابٌ	hearing	سَمْعٌ	and	وَ
Shop	دُكَّانٌ	relatives	اَهْلٌ	for	لِ ، لَ
from	مِنْ	I helped	نَصَرْتُ	Verily	اِنَّ
son	اِبْنٌ	Sustainer, Lord	رَبٌّ	tongue	لِسَان

====================== Exercises for Lesson No. 7 ======================

He is a Muslim.	هُوَ مُسْلِمٌ	You are a scholar.	اَنْتَ عَالِمٌ
I am a believer.	اَنَا مُؤْمِنٌ	She is righteous.	هِيَ صَالِحَةٌ
your tongue	لِسَانُكُمْ	for him	لَهٗ
my son	اِبْنِي	towards me	اِلَيَّ
I helped him	نَصَرْتُهٗ	towards them (females)	اِلَيْهِنَّ
from you	مِنْكَ	for us	لَنَا
towards us	اِلَيْنَا	verily you (males)	اِنَّكُمْ
towards them (males)	اِلَيْهِمْ	your hearing	سَمْعُكُمْ
from you	مِنْكَ	verily we	اِنَّنَا
our Lord	رَبُّنَا	my house	بَيْتِي
your Lord	رَبُّكُمْ	for them	لَهُمَا
our messenger	رَسُوْلُنَا	my relatives	اَهْلِي

8. The Preposition حرف جَرّ

Prepositions		Examples of Prepositions / usage	
in	فِي	in a house	فِي بَيْت
from	مِنْ	We read from the Qur'an.	قَرَأْنَا مِنَ الْقُرْآنِ
on	عَلَىٰ	on a mountain	عَلَى جَبَلٍ
like	كَ	like a man	كَرَجُلٍ
about	عَنْ	I heard about Prayer in the Masjid	سَمِعْتُ عَنِ الصَّلَوةِ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ
with	بِ	I enetered with security	دَخَلْتُ بِسَلَامٍ
for	لِ	for people	لِلنَّاسِ
towards	اِلَىٰ	towards a city	اِلَىبَلَدٍ
until	حَتَّىٰ	until the day-break	حَتَّى مَطْلَعِ الْفَجْرِ
by (of oath)	وَ	By Allah	وَاللهِ

Rules of using Prepositions:

1. *These words are used as connectors.*
2. *When these words are used with a proper noun, then a double kasrah (ـٍ), is placed on the last letter of word (or a single kasra, ـِ in case اَل is attached with it).*

9. Subject فَاعِلْ , Verb فَعْل , and Object مَفْعُول

In general, in an Arabic sentence, the verb comes first, followed by the subject and the object. A Double Dhammah or tanveen (ـٌ) is placed on the subject and double fathah (ـً) is placed on the object. Look at the following examples:

Hameed read the Qur'an.	قَرَأَ حَمِيدٌ قُرْأٰنًا
Iqbal wrote a book.	كَتَبَ اِقْبَالٌ كِتَابًا

In the first sentence, *read* is the verb, *Hameed* is the subject, and *the Qur'an* is the object. In the second one, *wrote* is the verb, *Iqbal* is the subject, and *a book* is the object.

*************************** Vocabulary for Lesson No. 9 ***************************

read	قَرَأَ	made	جَعَلَ	created	خَلَقَ
wrote	كَتَبَ	separated	فَرَقَ	collected	جَمَعَ
cheated	خَدَعَ	water	مَاءٌ	wealth, means	مَالٌ

====================== Exercises for Lesson No. 9 ======================

Translate the following into English. The translation is also provided to help you check your answers.

Allah made Muhammad (pbuh) a messenger.	جَعَلَ اللهُ مُحَمَّدًا رَّسُولًا
Allah created the people.	خَلَقَ اللهُ النَّاسَ
Allah revealed the book.	اَنْزَلَ اللهُ كِتَابًا
The Satan cheacter the man.	خَدَعَ الشَّيْطَانُ الْاِنْسَانَ
We parted the sea.	فَرَقْنَا الْبَحْرَ

Note: *When a word is attached with* أَلْ *then one of two fathah (ـَ), kasrah (ـِ) or dhammah (ـُ) in a tanveen (ـً ـٍ or ـٌ) are dropped. For example, as shown in the above sentences,* طَارِقٌ *has double dhammah, whereas* اَلشَّيْطَانُ *has one dhammah since* اَلْ *is attached with* شَيْطَانٌ *. Similarly,* رَسُولًا *has double fathah, whereas* اَلْبَحْرَ *has only one fathah.*

10. Tense

10a. The Past Tense فعل مَاضِي

Past Tense	مَاضِي	Possessive Pronouns	Personal Pronouns	*No.*	*Gen-der*	*Per-son*
he did	فَعَلَ	هُ	هُوَ	***sr.***		
they two did	فَعَلاَ	هُمَا	هُمَا	***dl.***	***mg.***	
they all did	فَعَلُوا	هُمْ	هُمْ	***pl.***		***3rd*** ***person***
she did	فَعَلَتْ	هَا	هِيَ	***sr.***		
they two did	فَعَلَتَا	هُمَا	هُمَا	***dl.***	***fg.***	
they all did	فَعَلْنَ	هُنَّ	هُنَّ	***pl.***		
you did	فَعَلْتَ	كَ	اَنْتَ	*sr.*		
you two did	فَعَلْتُمَا	كُمَا	اَنْتُمَا	*dl.*	*mg.*	
you all did	فَعَلْتُمْ	كُمْ	اَنْتُمْ	*pl.*		***2nd*** ***person***
you did	فَعَلْتِ	كِ	اَنْتِ	*sr.*		
you two did	فَعَلْتُمَا	كُمَا	اَنْتُمَا	*dl.*	*fg.*	
you all did	فَعَلْتُنَّ	كُنَّ	اَنْتُنَّ	*pl.*		
I did	فَعَلْتُ	ي	اَنَا	***sr.***	***mg. fg.***	***1st***
We did	فَعَلْنَا	نَا	نَحْنُ	***dl., pl.***	***mg., fg.***	***person***

Gender: *mg.*: Masculine gender; *fg.*: Feminine gender
Number: *sr.*: Singular; *dl.*.: Dual; *pl.*: Plural (n)

Try to practice the pronouns and past tense by repeating the conjugation table using the following words. This will greatly help you in getting yourself familiarized with the verb forms. Is it not worth repeating it 10 to 15 times so that you can remember it for the rest of your life? It certainly is! Learning and practicing them for the sake of understanding Qur'an is one of the best worship for which you will be abundantly rewarded by Allah, inshaAllah.

**************************** **Vocabulary for Lesson No. 10a** ****************************

he did	فَعَلَ	he went	ذَهَبَ	he found	وَجَدَ
he wrote	كَتَبَ	he killed	قَتَلَ	he refused	كَفَرَ
he read	قَرَأَ	he made	جَعَلَ	he joined	وَصَلَ
he helped	نَصَرَ	he opened	فَتَحَ	he created	خَلَقَ
he hit, gave example	ضَرَبَ	he entered	دَخَلَ	he sent	بَعَثَ
he demanded	طَلَبَ	he drank	شَرِبَ	he provided rizq	رَزَقَ

======================== **Exercises for Lesson No. 10a** ========================

Try to translate the Arabic words given below. The English translation is provided for you to check your answers.

mg. dl. they opened	فَتَحَا	*mg. pl.* they wrote	كَتَبُوا
mg. pl. you did	فَعَلْتُمْ	*mg.* you helped	نَصَرْتَ
mg. pl. they did	فَعَلُوا	*mg./fg. dl.* you two opened	فَتَحْتُمَا
mg./fg. dl. you two did	فَعَلْتُمَا	*mg. pl.* you demanded	طَلَبْتُمْ
mg. dl. they two did	فَعَلَا	*mg. dl.* they two wrote	كَتَبَا
mg. you did	فَعَلْتَ	*mg. pl.* they demanded	طَلَبُوا
fg. she did	فَعَلَتْ	*mg.* you went	ذَهَبْتَ
fg. pl. they did	فَعَلْنَ	*mg./fg. dl.* they two demanded	طَلَبْتُمَا
mg. pl. you went	ذَهَبْتُمْ	*mg. pl.* you wrote	كَتَبْتُمْ
mg./fg. dl. you two helped	نَصَرْتُمَا		

mg. you demanded	طَلَبْتَ	*fg. dl.* they two hit	ضَرَبَتَا
fg. dl. they two helped	نَصَرَتَا	*mg. pl.* they went	ذَهَبُوا
mg./fg. dl. you two went	ذَهَبْتُمَا	*mg.* you opened	فَتَحْتَ
mg. pl. you helped	نَصَرْتُمْ	*mg./fg. dl.* you two wrote	كَتَبْتُمَا
fg. you wrote	كَتَبْتِ	*mg. pl.* they opened	فَتَحُوا
mg. he wrote	كَتَبَ	*mg.* you demanded	طَلَبْتَ
mg. pl. you opened	فَتَحْتُمْ	*mg. dl.* they two went	ذَهَبَا
		mg. pl. they hit	ضَرَبُوا

Active and Passive Voices مَعْرُوف و مَجْهُول

You already know that فَعَلَ means (*he) did*. To make passive voice of this, you have to write it as فُعِلَ which means (*it) is done*. Further examples are given below.

mg. pl. you created	خَلَقْتُمْ	*mg. pl.* you were created	خُلِقْتُمْ
mg. he killed	قَتَلَ	*mg.* he was killed	قُتِلَ
Mg. pl. they demanded	طَلَبُوا	*mg. pl.* they were demanded	طُلِبُوا
mg. he sent	بَعَثَ	*mg.* he was sent	بُعِثَ
I sent	بَعَثْتُ	I was sent	بُعِثْتُ
we provided	رَزَقْنَا	we were provided	رُزِقْنَا
mg. pl. they provided	رَزَقُوا	*mg. pl.* they were provided	رُزِقُوا

Important Note: Always be careful in placing A'araab (fathah, kasrah, or dhammah) on different parts of a sentence. A little change in these A'araab may lead to a completely different message. The tense may change from active to passive or the object may be changed to subject. In some cases, the sentence may not make any sense at all.

10b. The Present (and Future) Tense فعل مُضَارِعْ

Present Tense	مُضارع	Possessive Pronouns	Personal Pronouns	*No.*	*Gen-der*	*Per-son*
he does	يَفْعَلُ	هُ	هُوَ	***sr.***		
they do.	يَفْعَلاَنِ	هُمَا	هُمَا	***dl.***	***mg.***	
they do	يَفْعَلُونَ	هُمْ	هُمْ	***pl.***		***3rd*** ***person***
she does.	تَفْعَلُ	هَا	هِيَ	***sr.***		
they do.	تَفْعَلاَنِ	هُمَا	هُمَا	***dl.***	***fg.***	
they do.	يَفْعَلْنَ	هُنَّ	هُنَّ	***pl.***		
you do	تَفْعَلُ	كَ	اَنْتَ	*sr.*		
you do	تَفْعَلاَنِ	كُمَا	اَنْتُمَا	*dl.*	*mg.*	
you do	تَفْعَلُونَ	كُمْ	اَنْتُمْ	*pl.*		***2nd*** ***person***
you do	تَفْعَلِينَ	كِ	اَنْتِ	*sr.*		
you do	تَفْعَلاَنِ	كُمَا	اَنْتُمَا	*dl.*	*fg.*	
you do	تَفْعَلْنَ	كُنَّ	اَنْتُنَّ	*pl.*		
I do	اَفْعَلُ	ي	اَنَا	***sr.***	***mg. fg.***	***1st***
We do	نَفْعَلُ	نَا	نَحْنُ	***dl., pl.***	***mg., fg.***	***person***

Gender: mg: Masculine gender; fg: Feminine gender
Number: sr.: Singular; dl.: Dual; pl: Plural (n)

<u>IMPORTANT NOTE</u>: مضارع actually is the Imperfect Tense and refers to an action which is incomplete at the time to which reference is being made. It refers to the present tense in general. It becomes Future tense by addition of the prefix سَ or the particle سَوْفَ before the مضارع forms.

******************** Vocabulary & Exercises for Lesson No. 10b ********************

Try to translate the Arabic words given below. The translation is provided for you to check yourself.

mg. dl. they two drink	يَشْرَبَانِ	*fg. pl.* you make	تَجْعَلْنَ
mg. he collects	يَجْمَعُ	*mg. dl.* you two drink	تَشْرَبَانِ
I know	اَعْلَمُ	*fg. dl.* they two drink	تَشْرَبَانِ
I open	اَفْتَحُ	*mg. dl.* you two make	تَجْعَلَانِ
fg. sr. you collect	تَجْمَعُ	*fg. dl.* they two make	تَجْعَلَانِ
mg. pl. they thank	يَشْكُرُونَ	*pl.* we worship	نَعْبُدُ
mg. pl. they disbelieve	يَكْفُرُونَ	*mg. pl.* they recite	يَتْلُونَ
I worship	اَعْبُدُ	*mg. pl.* you recite	تَتْلُونَ
mg. you know	تَعْلَمُ	*mg.* they don't know	لَا يَعْلَمُونَ
we don't hear	لَا نَسْمَعُ	I don't disbelieve	لَا اَكْفُرْ

And they will not grieve.	وَلَا هُمْ يَحْزَنُونَ
They hear the words of Allah.	يَسْمَعُونَ كَلَامَ اللهِ
I do not worhsip what you worship.	لَا اَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُونَ
We do not worship except Allah.	لَا نَعْبُدُ اِلَّا اللهَ
They believe in Allah and His messenger.	يُؤْمِنُونَ بِاللهِ وَ رَسُولِهٖ

Active and Passive Voice:

As you have seen earlier, فَعَلَ is made passive by writing فُعِلَ for verbs in past tense. However, in case of present tense, يَفْعَلُ is made passive by writing it as يُفْعَلُ , i.e., first letter will have dhammah / pesh (ُ-) and the third letter will have fathah (َ-). The remaining letters will have the same A'araab as in the case of active voice.

Concentrate on the following examples:

he drinks	يَشْرَبُ	he is made / given to drink	يُشْرَبُ
they (all, mg) help	يَنْصُرُونَ	they (all, mg) are helped	يُنْصَرُونَ
you (mg) ask	تَسْأَلُ	you (mg) are asked	تُسْأَلُ

**************************** Vocabulary & Exercises *******************************

Try to translate the Arabic words given below. The translation is provided for you to check yourself.

they understand	يَفْقَهُونَ	they cut	يَقْطَعُونَ
they (women) are asked	يُسْئَلْنَ	they will not asked	لَا تُسْأَلُونَ
they do not fear	لَا يَخَافُونَ	they	يَجْهَلُونَ
(it) is opened.	يُفْتَحُ	they are killed	يُقْتَلُونَ
they do not cut	لَا يَقْطَعُونَ	you understand	تَفْهَمُ
you are provided.	تُرْزَقُونَ	you are helped	تُنْصَرُونَ
you are provided.	تُرْزَقُونَ	you are helped	تُنْصَرُونَ

10c. Imperative and Negative Imperative أَمْر و نَهْي

You can order only to the person in front of you (2nd person). Therefore, the imperative and negative forms for only the 2nd person are provided below.

Negative Imperative نَهْي	Imperative امر	Poss. Prns.	Pers. Prns.	*No.*	*Gen-der*	*Per-son*
Don't do (it). لَا تَفْعَلْ	Do (it). اِفْعَلْ	كَ	اَنْتَ	*sr.*		
Don't do (it). لَا تَفْعَلَا	(you two) Do (it). اِفْعَلَا	كُمَا	اَنْتُمَا	*dl.*	*mg.*	
Don't do (it). لَا تَفْعَلُوا	(you all) Do (it). اِفْعَلُوا	كُمْ	اَنْتُمْ	*pl.*		***2nd***
Don't do (it). لَا تَفْعَلِي	Do (it). اِفْعَلِي	كِ	اَنْتِ	*sr.*		***person***
Don't do (it). لَا تَفْعَلَا	(you two) Do (it). اِفْعَلَا	كُمَا	اَنْتُمَا	*dl.*	*fg.*	
Don't do (it). لَا تَفْعَلْنَ	(you all) Do (it). اِفْعَلْنَ	كُنَّ	اَنْتُنَّ	*pl.*		

*************************** Vocabulary for Lesson No. 10a ***************************

to act, work	عَمَلٌ	asked	سَئَلَ
to know	عِلْمٌ	drank	شَرِبَ
to open, expand	شَرْحٌ	rode	رَكِبَ
(he) separated, divided	فَرَّقَ	went	ذَهَبَ
came near	قَرَبَ		

==================== Exercises for Lesson No. 10c ====================

im. mg. sr. (you) Go	اذْهَبْ	*im. mg. pl.* Know.	اعْلَمُوا
ni. mg./fg. dl. (You two) Do not go near (it).	لَا تَقْرَبَا	*ni. mg. sr.* Do not do (it).	لَا تَفْعَلْ
ni. fg. sr. Do not fear (it).	لَا تَخَافِي	*ni. mg. sr.* Do not go.	لَا تَذْهَبْ
im. mg. sr. Open.	اشْرَحْ	*ni. mg. sr.* Do not make.	لَا تَجْعَلْ
im. mg. sr. (you) Say	قُلْ	*ni. mg. pl.* Do not say.	لَا تَقُولُوا
open up for me	اشْرَحْ لِي	(you two) don't come near	لَا تَقْرَبَا
(you all) drink	اشْرَبُوا	don't ask me	لَا تَسْأَلْنِي
(you all) ride	ارْكَبُوا	and (you all) listen	وَاسْمَعُوا
im. mg. sr. (you all) Say	قُولُوا	*ni. mg. pl.* Do not be divided.	لَا تَفَرَّقُوا
im. mg. sr. Be.	كُنْ	*ni. mg. pl.* Do not be.	لَا تَكُونُوا

<u>IMPORTANT NOTE</u>

All the verb forms of فَعَــلَ that were taught in the previous lessons along with personal and possessive pronouns are given in the table on the next page. Try to reproduce this table a couple of times for different verbs such as: عَمَلَ ، عَلِمَ ، كَفَرَ ، نَفَقَ ، ضَرَبَ ، شَرِبَ ، فَتَحَ ، ذَهَبَ ، قَتَلَ، جَعَلَ كَتَبَ ، دَخَلَ ، طَلَبَ،.

Conjugation table for the verb فَعَلَ

نَهْي	اَمر	مُضارع	مَاضِي	Poss. Prns.	Pers. Prns.	No.	Gen-der	Per-son
		يَفْعَلُ	فَعَلَ	هٗ	هُوَ	sr.	mg.	3rd person
		يَفْعَلاَنِ	فَعَلاَ	هُمَا	هُمَا	dl.		
		يَفْعَلُونَ	فَعَلُوا	هُمْ	هُمْ	pl.		
		تَفْعَلُ	فَعَلَتْ	هَا	هِيَ	sr.	fg.	
		تَفْعَلاَنِ	فَعَلَتَا	هُمَا	هُمَا	dl.		
		يَفْعَلْنَ	فَعَلْنَ	هُنَّ	هُنَّ	pl.		
لَا تَفْعَلْ	اِفْعَلْ	تَفْعَلُ	فَعَلْتَ	كَ	اَنْتَ	sr.	mg.	2nd person
لَا تَفْعَلَا	اِفْعَلاَ	تَفْعَلاَنِ	فَعَلْتُمَا	كُمَا	اَنْتُمَا	dl.		
لَا تَفْعَلُوا	اِفْعَلُوا	تَفْعَلُونَ	فَعَلْتُمْ	كُمْ	اَنْتُمْ	pl.		
لَا تَفْعَلِي	اِفْعَلِي	تَفْعَلِينَ	فَعَلْتِ	كِ	اَنْتِ	sr.	fg.	
لَا تَفْعَلَا	اِفْعَلاَ	تَفْعَلاَنِ	فَعَلْتُمَا	كُمَا	اَنْتُمَا	dl.		
لَا تَفْعَلْنَ	اِفْعَلْنَ	تَفْعَلْنَ	فَعَلْتُنَّ	كُنَّ	اَنْتُنَّ	pl.		
		اَفْعَلُ	فَعَلْتُ	ي	اَنَا	sr.	mg. fg.	1st person
		نَفْعَلُ	فَعَلْنَا	نَا	نَحْنُ	dl. pl.	mg. fg.	

Conjugation table for the verb كَانَ

نَهْي	اَمر	مُضارع	مَاضِي	Poss. Prns.	Pers. Prns.	No.	Gen-der	Per-son
		يَكُونُ	كَانَ	هُ	هُوَ	**sr.**	**mg.**	**3rd person**
		يَكُونَانِ	كَانَا	هُمَا	هُمَا	**dl.**		
		يَكُونُونَ	كَانُوا	هُمْ	هُمْ	**pl.**		
		تَكُونُ	كَانَتْ	هَا	هِيَ	**sr.**	**fg.**	
		تَكُونَانِ	كَانَتَا	هُمَا	هُمَا	**dl.**		
		يَكُنَّ	كُنَّ	هُنَّ	هُنَّ	**pl.**		
لَا تَكُنْ	كُنْ	تَكُونُ	كُنتَ	كَ	اَنْتَ	sr.	mg.	**2nd person**
لَا تَكُونَا	كُونَا	تَكُونَانِ	كُنْتُمَا	كُمَا	اَنْتُمَا	dl.		
لَا تَكُونُوا	كُونُوا	تَكُونُونَ	كُنْتُمْ	كُمْ	اَنْتُمْ	pl.		
لَا تَكُونِي	كُونِي	تَكُونِينَ	كُنتِ	كِ	اَنْتِ	sr.	fg.	
لَا تَكونَا	كُونَا	تَكُونَانِ	كُنْتُمَا	كُمَا	اَنْتُمَا	dl.		
لَا تَكُنَّ	كُنَّ	تَكُنَّ	كُنْتُنَّ	كُنَّ	اَنْتُنَّ	pl.		
		اَكُونُ	كُنْتُ	ي	اَنَا	**sr.**	**mg. fg.**	**1st person**
		نَكُونُ	كُنَّا	نَا	نَحْنُ	**dl. pl.**	**mg. fg.**	

The verb forms of كَانَ are extensively used in the Qur'an. Try to reproduce this table a couple of times to get a very good familiarity of all the forms shown above.

Conjugation table for the verb قَالَ

نَهْي	اَمر	مُضارع	مَاضِي	Poss. Prns.	Pers. Prns.	No.	Gender	Person
		يَقُولُ	قَالَ	هُ	هُوَ	sr.	mg.	3rd person
		يَقُولاَنِ	قَالاَ	هُمَا	هُمَا	dl.		
		يَقُولُونَ	قَالُوا	هُمْ	هُمْ	pl.		
		تَقُولُ	قَالَتْ	هَا	هِيَ	sr.	fg.	
		تَقُولاَنِ	قَالَتَا	هُمَا	هُمَا	dl.		
		يَقُلْنَ	قُلْنَ	هُنَّ	هُنَّ	pl.		
لاَتَقُلْ	قُلْ	تَقُولُ	قُلْتَ	كَ	اَنْتَ	sr.	mg.	2nd person
لاَتَقُولَا	قُولَا	تَقُولاَنِ	قُلْتُمَا	كُمَا	اَنْتُمَا	dl.		
لاَتَقُولُوا	قُولُوا	تَقُولُونَ	قُلْتُمْ	كُمْ	اَنْتُمْ	pl.		
لاَتَقُولِي	قُولِي	تَقُولِينَ	قُلْتِ	كِ	اَنْتِ	sr.	fg.	
لاَتَقُولَا	قُولَا	تَقُولاَنِ	قُلْتُمَا	كُمَا	اَنْتُمَا	dl.		
لاَتَقُلْنَ	قُلْنَ	تَقُلْنَ	قُلْتُنَّ	كُنَّ	اَنْتُنَّ	pl.		
		اَقُولُ	قُلْتُ	ي	اَنَا	sr.	mg. fg.	1st person
		نَقُولُ	قُلْنَا	نَا	نَحْنُ	dl. pl.	mg. fg.	

Different forms of قَـالَ are frequently used in the Qur'an. Try to reproduce this table a couple of times to get a very good familiarity of all the forms shown above.

10d. Derived Forms of theVerb فَعَلَ

Verbal Noun مَصْدَر	Passive participle اِسْمُ الْمَفْعُول	Active participle اِسْمُ الْفَاعِل	Present (& future) Tense مُضَارِعْ	Past Tense مَاضِي	S. No.
فِعْلٌ	مَفْعُول	فَاعِل	يَفْعَلُ	فَعَلَ	1.
تَفْعِيلٌ	مُفَعَّل	مُفَعِّل	يُفَعِّلُ	فَعَّلَ	2.
مُفَاعَلَةٌ	مُفَاعَل	مُفَاعِل	يُفَاعِلُ	فَاعَلَ	3.
اِفْعَالٌ	مُفْعَل	مُفْعِل	يُفْعِلُ	اَفْعَلَ	4.
تَفَعُّلٌ	مُتَفَعَّل	مُتَفَعِّل	يَتَفَعَّلُ	تَفَعَّلَ	5.
مُتَفَاعَلَةٌ	مُتَفَاعَل	مُتَفَاعِل	يَتَفَاعَلُ	تَفَاعَلَ	6.
اِنْفِعَالٌ	مُنْفَعَل	مُنْفَعِل	يَنْفَعِلُ	اِنْفَعَلَ	7.
اِفْتِعَالٌ	مُفْتَعَل	مُفْتَعِل	يَفْتَعِلُ	اِفْتَعَلَ	8.
اِفْعَلاَلٌ	مُفْعَلَل	مُفْعَلِل	يَفْعَلُّ	اِفْعَلَّ	9.
اِسْتِفْعَالٌ	مُسْتَفْعَل	مُسْتَفْعِل	يَسْتَفْعِلُ	اِسْتَفْعَلَ	10.

Note: It is suggested that you practice on this table after memorizing the meanings of around a *Juz'* (*parah*). Try to repeat this table for a couple of verbs. You will have a much wider understanding of different verbs and their meanings which occur in the Qur'an. After this practice, you will be able to remember and connect the derived forms with their root word easily. For each of the verb, you can repeat the table given under the title "Conjugation table for the verb **فَعَلَ** " and feel for yourself the power of Arabic language. The following page gives an example of how the table given under the title "Conjugation table for the verb **فَعَلَ**" can be reproduced for the derived form number 3, **أَفْعَلَ** ,. You can reproduce the following for each of the derivatives.

An Example: Conjugation table for the verb أَفْعَلَ

مُضارع	مَاضِي	Poss. Prns.	Pers. Prns.	*No.*	*Gen-der*	*Per-son*
يُفْعِلُ	أَفْعَلَ	هُ	هُوَ	**sr.**		
يُفْعِلاَن	أَفْعَلاَ	هُمَا	هُمَا	**dl.**	**mg.**	
يُفْعِلُونَ	أَفْعَلُوا	هُمْ	هُمْ	**pl.**		
تُفْعِلُ	أَفْعَلَتْ	هَا	هِيَ	**sr.**		***3rd person***
تُفْعِلاَن	أَفْعَلَتَا	هُمَا	هُمَا	**dl.**	**fg.**	
يُفْعِلْنَ	أَفْعَلْنَ	هُنَّ	هُنَّ	**pl.**		
تُفْعِلُ	أَفْعَلْتَ	كَ	اَنْتَ	sr.		
تُفْعِلاَن	أَفْعَلْتُمَا	كُمَا	اَنْتُمَا	dl.	mg.	
تُفْعِلُونَ	أَفْعَلْتُمْ	كُمْ	اَنْتُمْ	pl.		
تُفْعِلِينَ	أَفْعَلْتِ	كِ	اَنْتِ	sr.		***2nd person***
تُفْعِلاَن	أَفْعَلْتُمَا	كُمَا	اَنْتُمَا	dl.	fg.	
تُفْعِلْنَ	أَفْعَلْتُنَّ	كُنَّ	اَنْتُنَّ	pl.		
اُفْعِلُ	أَفْعَلْتُ	ي	اَنَا	**sr.**	**mg. fg.**	***1st person***
نُفْعِلُ	أَفْعَلْنَا	نَا	نَحْنُ	**dl. pl.**	**mg. fg.**	

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